

THE
ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1938,

UPON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

Sunderland Rural District.

J. CLEMINSON, M.B., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. W. THOMPSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR M. J. FORREST.

COUN. T. EMMERSON.

COUN. W. EMMERSON.

COUN. R. FAWCETT.

COUN. W. J. GOUNDRY.

COUN. R. HEWITT.

COUN. E. W. LAWSON.

COUN. A. LILLEY.

COUN. J. E. LINDLEY.

COUN. W. T. LUMLEY.

COUN. F. ORR.

COUN. MRS. M. ORR.

COUN. R. SMITH.

COUN. A. WEIGHTMAN.

COUN. N. WILSON.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

1 THE ESPLANADE,

SUNDERLAND.

OFFICIALS.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. CLEMINSON, M.B., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, etc.:

ERNEST HITCHEN, CERT. SAN. INST., R.P.C.

Assistant Inspector:

J. T. CUTHBERTSON.

Clerk to Health Department:

Miss C. V. CORY.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent:

DR. J. CLEMINSON, M.B., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H.

Matron:

Miss I. C. THOMPSON.

SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SUNDERLAND.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, MRS. ORR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report upon the health
and sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1938.

This report covers also that part of the year during
which the late Dr. J. M. Shaw was in office.

I gratefully acknowledge the willing co-operation of
all your Officials and the loyal support of your Council during
the past year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CLEMINSON, M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1939.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	....	....	....	....	8,286 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1938	....	....	....	....	24,400
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to rate book	....	....	....	....	6,196.
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	£93,606.
Sum represented by penny rate	....	....	....	....	£390.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE ACREAGE,
AND THE ESTIMATED POPULATION 1938.

PARISH.	Acreage.	Estimated Population
Ford	590	2910
East and Middle Herrington	1064	1243
West Herrington	398	140
Hylton	2211	2900
Offerton	956	170
Ryhope	1131	9478
Silksworth	1297	1789
Tunstall	639	5770
Whole District ...	8286	24400

About three fifths of the male population in the District are Coal Miners, the remainder of the population being chiefly employed in the Shipyards, Iron Foundaries, Paper Making, Mills, Quarrying and on the land.

During 1938, the Collieries have been working fairly well, but unfortunately there is still a good deal of unemployment. There has been practically no change in the basic rate of wages and unfortunately, in many cases, these are extremely low.

On the whole, there is no serious malnutrition in the area and the children, in many cases, are helped by the provision of free, or very cheap, milk, in the schools.

The following table shows the extent of unemployment in the various parishes, and the amount of assistance given as Poor Law Relief:—

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the figures for unemployment from the live register during 1938, obtained from the Labour exchanges:—

	Jan.	Dec.
Ford ...	162	200
Herringtons	5	4
Hylton ...	not available	120
Ryhope ...	218	222
Silksworth ...	51	36
Tunstall ...	362	199

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The amount of Poor Law Relief for the year ending 31st December, 1938, was:—

	£	s.	d.
Ford	7,440	0	1
East and Middle Herrington	18	17	6
Hylton	3,560	2	2
West Herrington	22	7	0
Offerton	398	17	5
Ryhope	11,060	11	11
Tunstall and Silksworth	11,016	0	10
	<hr/>		
	£33,516	16	11

SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1938.
AND THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population. Estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths Registered as Belonging to the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		
1934	22,377	358	358	15·9	189	8·4	46	60	35	97	249	11·1
1935	22,377	350	350	15·6	174	7·7	40	56	23	65	230	10·2
1936	22,377	334	334	14·9	176	7·9	41	65	19	56	241	10·8
1937	25,932	393	393	15·1	190	7·3	57	103	35	89	293	11·3
1938	24,400	361	361	14·7	179	7·3	34	99	26	72	278	11·3

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 8,286.

I.—Institutions within the District receiving infectious cases from the District—Sunderland Rural District Isolation Hospital, Ford.

II.—Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—Highfield Institution, Sunderland; Monkwearmouth and Southwick Hospital; Durham County Asylum, Sedgfield; Sunderland Children's Hospital; Sunderland Royal Infirmary; "High Barnes Home," Sunderland; Sunderland Eye Infirmary; Mowbray Maternity Home.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Birth Rate.

The nett number of Births in the District was 361.

The sex and legitimacy classification is shewn thus:—

		Male.		Female.		Total.
LIVE BIRTHS	{ Legitimate	181	....	170	....	351
	{ Illegitimate	6	....	4	....	10

The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 14.7. This compares with a Birth Rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales.

The following table shews (a) the total number of Births (b) the number of Males born (c) the number of Females born (d) the Birth Rate per thousand of the population and (e) the total increase of the population i.e., the excess of births over deaths for the year 1938 and for the immediately preceeding 10 years :—

Year.	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate per 1000.	Total Increase.
1928	608	315	293	23.5	317
1929	450	220	230	19.2	142
1930	469	224	245	20.1	208
1931	426	207	219	19.3	173
1932	460	246	214	20.7	226
1933	402	201	201	17.9	139
1934	358	210	148	15.9	109
1935	350	167	183	15.6	120
1936	334	163	171	14.9	93
(Revision of district boundaries during 1937)					
1937	393	203	190	15.1	100
1938	361	187	174	14.7	83

THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN AND BIRTH RATE
FOR EACH PARISH FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Parish	Males	Females	Birth-rate
Ford	24	18	14.4
Herrington, East & Middle ...	2	7	7.2
Herrington, West	1	1	14.2
Hylton	24	22	15.8
Offerton	—	2	11.7
Ryhope	74	70	15.1
Silksworth	13	17	16.2
Tunstall	49	37	14.3
Whole District ...	187	174	14.7

STILL BIRTHS.

During 1938 there were 19 Still Births in the District.

			Males.		Females.
Still Births	{	Legitimate	7	...	12
		Illegitimate	—	...	—

This gives a rate of 50 per thousand total Live and Still Births.

The Still Birth Rate of the population is 0.77 per thousand. That for England and Wales is 0.60.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

During 1938 there were 213 deaths registered as having occurred within the District, namely 89 males and 90 females. The number of deaths of non-residents was 9 males and 25 females.

The number of deaths of residents in the District, which occurred outside the District, was 59 males and 40 females. The total number of deaths therefore, when corrected for the inward and outward transfers, is 148 males and 130 females. The death-rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) and including deaths from all causes and at all ages, was 11.3 per thousand of the estimated population, calculated locally.

The Registrar General supplies a factor for obtaining a crude death-rate for the District. This enables the crude death-rate in the Sunderland Rural District to be compared with the crude death-rate of the country, as a whole.

Such crude death-rates are shewn thus :—

Sunderland Rural District—13.3 per thousand estimated population.

England and Wales—11.6 per thousand of the population.

It will be observed that the death-rate is higher in the Sunderland Rural District than in England and Wales generally.

The following table shews the variation in the Birth and Death Rates and the increase in population during the preceeding 10 years, as compared with 1938 :—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Material Increase in Population per 1000 living.
1928	23.5	11.0	12.5
1929	19.2	13.2	6.0
1930	20.1	11.1	9.0
1931	19.3	11.5	7.8
1932	20.7	10.5	10.2
1933	17.9	11.7	6.2
1934	15.9	11.1	4.8
1935	15.6	10.2	5.4
1936	14.9	10.8	4.1
(Revision of district boundaries during 1937).			
1937	15.1	11.3	3.8
1938	14.7	11.3	3.4

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE
FOR EACH PARISH FOR THE YEAR 1938 IS SHEWN
THUS :—

PARISHES.	Number of Deaths	Deaths outside of District but belonging to it	Total	Death-rate
Ford	21	16	37	12.7
Herrington E. & M.	8	3	11	8.8
Herrington W.	1	—	1	7.1
Hylton	20	12	32	11.03
Offerton	1	1	2	11.7
Ryhope	84	31	115	12.1
Silksworth	9	9	18	10.06
Tunstall	35	27	62	10.7
Whole District....	179	99	278	11.3

Age at which death occurred in each Parish.

PARISHES.	At Ages—Years.								Total
	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 up- wards	
Ford	6		1	2	2	3	8	15	37
Herrington E. & M.	1		1	1		1	3	4	11
Herrington W.								1	1
Hylton	4				1	2	8	17	32
Offerton	1						1		2
Ryhope	10	2		4	9	14	28	48	115
Silksworth			1	1		3	7	6	18
Tunstall	4		2	1	3	7	16	29	62
Totals ...	26	2	5	9	15	30	71	120	278

During 1938, 33 children died under the age of 5 years, therefore 11.8% of the total deaths were of children under 5 years.

This figure compares with that of the preceeding 10 years as follows:—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Total under 5.	%
1928	291	70	24
1929	308	78	25
1930	261	52	19
1931	253	60	23
1932	234	50	21
1933	263	62	23
1934	249	53	21
1935	230	42	18
1936	241	31	12
(Revision of district boundaries during 1937).			
1937	293	51	17
1938	278	33	11

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

There were no deaths notified as due to puerperal sepsis or other puerperal causes.

The figures for England and Wales were:—

Death Rate per thousand total Births from	
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86
Death Rate per thousand total Births from	
Other Puerperal Causes	2.11
The total maternal mortality for the country is	2.97

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Twenty-six children died during 1938 before attaining the age of one year.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Legitimate	13	12	25
Illegitimate	1	Nil.	1

The Death Rate of Infants under one year, is shewn according to the total number of live births, and legitimacy: —

Death Rate for all infants per thousand live births....	72
Death Rate for all infants per thousand Legitimate Live Births	71
Death Rate for illegitimate Infants per thousand Illegitimate Live Births	100

The following table shews the infantile mortality rate for all Infants per 1,000 live births, in 1938 as compared with the preceeding 10 years : —

Year.	Rate.
1928	88
1929	122
1930	78
1931	84
1932	76
1933	99
1934	97
1935	65
1936	56
1937	89
1938	72

The Infantile Mortality-rate is slowly declining, the figure 72 comparing favourably with an average figure of 85.4 for the preceeding 10 years. The figure is still high however, when compared with that for England and Wales, which is 53. The infantile mortality-rate and the sanitary conditions of an area bear a close relationship to each other. As the sanitary conditions improve the infantile mortality-rate falls.

Of the twenty-six infants who died, eighteen died from congenital malformations, prematurity and debility (atrophy and maramus).

This gives a percentage of 69 for the deaths of all the infants who died.

The following table shews, in detail, the causes of infantile mortality in the district : —

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes—										
Certified										
Uncertified										
Common Infectious Diseases —										
Smallpox										
Chickenpox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Diphtheria and Croup										
Whooping Cough							1			1
Diarrhœal Diseases—										
Diarrhœa										
Enteritis							1			1
Tuberculosis Diseases—										
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Wasting Diseases—										
Congenital Malformations.						2	1			3
Premature Birth	7			2	9					9
Atrophy, Debility,	2				2					2
Marasmus	1				1					1
Other Causes—										
Atelectasis	2				2					2
Injury at Birth										
Erysipelas										
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)										
Convulsions				1	1					1
Gastritis										
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis						1	1	1		3
Pneumonia (all forms)						1			2	3
Influenza										
Suffocation, overlaying										
Other causes										
TOTALS...	12			3	15	4	4	1	2	26

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate Infants, 351; Illegitimate, 10.

Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate, 25; Illegitimate Infants, 1.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year 1938, there were six deaths from the chief zymotic diseases.

The following table shews the number of deaths from the various zymotic diseases for the past 5 years : —

Zymotic Disease	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937 1938 Under revised boundaries	
Population	22,377	22,377	22,377	22,377	25,932	24,400
Measles (all ages)....	9	1	5	1	2	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)....	0	3	1	0	2	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5	2	1	2	3	1
Scarlet Fever	3	5	2	5	1	0
Diphtheria	0	2	9	4	1	4
Typhoid and Para Typhoid	1	0	0	0	0	0

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

There were Forty deaths notified as being due to cancer in 1938. The comparative figures for the preceeding 10 years are : —

Year.	Deaths.
1928	16
1929	11
1930	26
1931	17
1932	25
1933	24
1934	22
1935	13
1936	28
1937	34
1938	40

Although it appears from the above table that there has been an increase in the number of deaths from cancer during the past years, this increase is probably only relative, and not actual, and can best be accounted for by more accurate diagnosis, due to the increasing use which is made of the Hospitals both by suspected and actual sufferers from the disease.

The causes of all Deaths in the District during 1938 is shewn in the following table:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.				DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								
				All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
All Causes	{	Certified	...	237	25	2	1	7	9	25	58	110
		Uncertified	...	41	1		4	2	6	5	13	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever												
Enteric Fever												
Smallpox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough				1	1							
Diphtheria				4		1		3				
Influenza				2						1	1	
Erysipelas												
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)				9				1	4		4	
Tuberculous Meningitis				1				1				
Other Tuberculous Diseases				3		1				2		
Cancer, malignant disease				40				1		5	21	13
Rheumatic Fever												
Meningitis												
Organic Heart Disease				61					1	6	15	39
Bronchitis				13	3					3	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms)				19	3		1	1	1	2	7	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs				4						1	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis				1	1							
Appendicitis and Typhlitis				1					1			
Cirrhosis of Liver												
Alcoholism												
Nephritis and Bright's Disease				11					2		3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia												
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition..												
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth...				18	18							
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide				15			4	1	4	2	3	1
Suicide				2						1	1	
Other Defined Diseases				24				1	1	5	8	9
Venereal Disease												
Pleurisy												
Encephalitis Lethargica				2						1	1	
Other Circulatory Diseases				24							1	23
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.				23					1	1	4	17
Totals...				278	26	2	5	9	15	30	71	120

It will be seen that the commonest cause of death within the District is that due to organic heart disease. Such disease is chiefly due to rheumatism, as a rule contracted during the early years of life. It is possible that housing and working conditions within the District, especially in the past, by contributing to a high incidence of rheumatism amongst the population, have some bearing upon the deaths from this cause.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES, FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1938.

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popul'tions 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adminis- trative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births :—				
Live 	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4
Still 	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths :—				
All Causes 	11. 6	11.7	11. 0	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid } 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fevers }	0.00	—	0.00	—
Smallpox 	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Measles 	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Scarlet Fever 	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Whooping Cough 	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Diphtheria 	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Influenza 				
Notifications :—				
Smallpox 	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever 	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria 	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric Fever 	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas 	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46
Pneumonia 	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age }	53	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and } 	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1
Enteritis under 2 years of age }				
Maternal Mortality :—				
Puerperal Sepsis 	0.89	Not available		
Others 	2.19			
Total 	3.08			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality :—				
Puerperal Sepsis 	0.86	Not available		
Others 	2.11			
Total 	2.97			
Notifications :—				
Puerperal Fever }	14.42	18.08	12.51	{ 3.53
Puerperal Pyrexia }				{ 15.46

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Sputum, Swabs, etc., are sent by private practitioner (by arrangement with the County Council) to the King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for examination.

Bacteriological Examinations made during the year : —

	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive.
Phthisis	58	4	54	Nil.
Diphtheria	178	48	122	8

Ambulance Facilities.

The Sunderland Rural District Council is the owner of two Ambulances. One Ambulance is kept for the purposes of removing cases of Infectious Diseases to Hospital and also in taking the cases home, after they are discharged from the Hospital.

This ambulance is also used for the removal of infected clothing, bedding, etc., for disinfection.

The other ambulance is at the services of the people in the District, for the transference of any cases of non-infectious illness, to and fro from Hospital, etc. A nominal charge is made for the use of this ambulance.

The Collieries in this District, namely Ryhope and Silksworth, have their own Ambulances, which are chiefly used for the employees of the respective Collieries.

For very urgent cases, such as accidents, the Sunderland County Borough Police Ambulance is available.

The Ambulance Services in this District are adequate.

Nursing in the Home.

No change has taken place in the facilities for home nursing during the past year.

If a case of infectious disease should arise whereby removal of the patient to Hospital was likely to prove detrimental to the welfare of the patient, arrangements would be made to have the case nursed at home, if possible, by nurses from the Sunderland Rural District Isolation Hospital.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are established at the following places :—Ryhope and Silksworth.

These centres are under the control of the Durham County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics are situated at all Public and Voluntary Hospitals in the surrounding district.

Hospital Accommodation.

There has been no change in the general provision of Hospital services for the District.

The Sunderland Rural District Council Hospital is situated in Hylton Road and provides accommodation, at present, for 44 cases of infectious disease, and for 39 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

All cases of infectious disease are admitted when, and if, accommodation is available for them.

During the past year, a new recreation hall has been built for the use of the nursing and domestic staff, and this supplies a long felt want.

The nursing and domestic staffs are at present working a 96 hour fortnight, with the exception of the night nursing staff. The hours on duty of the night staff, however, compare very favourably with those of the night staffs of the hospitals in the neighbouring parts of the district, and the county generally.

A scheme has been submitted for the provision of verandahs, and for internal structural alterations, at the tuberculosis block. It is hoped to go forward with this scheme during 1939. This scheme will be of great benefit both from the nursing and treatment point of view and it will bring the tuberculosis block up to the modern concepts of what is desirable in a tuberculosis sanatorium, as far as this is possible.

I would point out, however, that new bedroom accommodation will be required at some time in the near future, for the night nurses, and part of the day nursing staff. The present system whereby the nurses are sleeping in bedrooms over wards which are in use, is incompatible with present day standards of accommodation for nursing staffs in general

Because of the architectural difficulties in extending the present administration block, this new accommodation could best be provided in a new block. There is sufficient land at present available for this block, at the Hospital.

During the past year 184 cases of infectious disease have been admitted to the hospital, as follows : —

DISEASE.	Patients in Hospital on 31st Dec., 1937.	Patients Admitted during 1938.	Patients in the Hospital on 31st Dec., 1938.
Scarlet Fever	9	109	9
Diphtheria	6	73	11
Measles	—	1	—
Observation	—	1	1

Of these cases, there were, from Seaham Harbour Twenty-one cases of Scarlet Fever, and Four cases of Diphtheria.

To the Tuberculosis Pavilion Eighty-three cases were admitted, the ages at which patients were admitted is shewn thus : —

15 years and under 25 years	33
25 years and under 45 years	41
45 years and under 65 years	9

During the past year Three deaths occurred in the Hospital from diphtheria and Sixteen from tuberculosis.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

With very few exceptions the inhabitants in the Sunderland Rural District obtain their water supply from the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company's mains.

The supply from this source has been satisfactory and no restrictions have been placed upon quantity.

During 1938 a statement was issued by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company, the gist of which Statement is as follows : —

The water supplied by the Company is pumped from 12 deep wells (an average depth of 400 ft.) of magnesium limestone and chemically and bacteriologically it is one of the purest in the country. Bacteriological Examina-

tions over a period of 30 years have been uniformly given and there is no tendency to fluctuation in the composition, or bacteriological content of the water. The wells at each pumping station are lined with brickwork or cast iron, whenever it is necessary, to exclude surface water, and in most cases the water is pumped into the surface reservoirs. Before delivery into the mains the water is not subject to any further purification treatment. The Company employs a full time qualified Analytical Chemist and Bacteriologist, to examine the water from each well and reservoir monthly, and the mains supply, as represented by tap samples, weekly.

The methods adopted are those adopted by the Metropolitan Water Board, and advocated by the Ministry of Health in the Public Health Report No. 71. "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies." The strictest instructions as regards personal habits are issued to all Company's men engaged in any kind of work in the wells, to ensure that no risk of contamination occurs, and whenever such work is proceeding adequate tests are carried out more frequently. The area surrounding the wells is under constant supervision and inspection and all possible causes of pollution are inspected.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SUNDERLAND WATER SUPPLY.

Chemical Analysis.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total solids	42.0
Chloride	3.60
Alkalinity	29.00
Total Hardness (degrees)	25.6
Free Ammonia	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0010
Nitrogen as Nitrate	0.20
Nitrogen as Nitrite	Nil.

Oxygen absorbed by permanganate (3 hours at 37°C)	0.0017
P.H. Value	7.6
Suspended Matter	Nil.

For the year 1938 samples, numbering 209, taken from reservoirs and town supplies, showed that 79.9% were entirely free from B. Coli in 100 cubic centimetres, 15.8% showed coliform organisms in 100 cubic centimetres, 4.3% showed coliforms in 10 cubic centimetres, and nine gave indications of coliforms in 1 cubic centimetre.

At East, Middle and West Herrington—Many of the houses are supplied by the Lambton, Hetton and Joicey Colliery Company from their pumping station situated in Silksworth Lane, this supply has been satisfactory.

At Offerton—The supply to this Village is from a Well situated in a field to the north-west of the Village. The water is lifted from the Well by a pump which is driven by a Windmill and the water is stored in iron storage tanks situated near Offerton Hall. From thence it is led to the various houses in the District. The supply has been satisfactory.

At Coxgreen—The only source of water supply to this Village is from a Spring known as The Alice Well which is situated on the Riverside Road to the west of the Village. The Analyst's report shows that this water is of satisfactory organic purity and has not been subject to sewage pollution.

A scheme has, however, been projected whereby it is hoped to supply the Village with a pipe supply obtained from the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company's Main.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following is a summary of the Sewerage system in the Sunderland Rural District :—

At Ford, four separate sewers are provided for the Village, the outfalls of each being direct into the river (tidal water).

The Hylton District has two systems of sewers provided. The most important of the sewers takes all the drainage from the Village of Castletown, and the other takes the drainage of most of the houses at North Hylton. Both sewers empty direct into the river (tidal water).

The Ryhope system of sewers is carried out in two sections; the largest of these empties itself into the sea to the East of Ryhope Village; the other takes the drainage of part of the Ryhope Colliery houses, and this has its outfall at Salterfens.

Tunstall and Silksworth Parishes are served by separate sewers running North according to the natural fall of the land. These sewers then join to form a common sewer which runs directly eastwards and connects with the large main sewer belonging to Ryhope Parish, which has its outfall as described above.

The common sewer formed by the junction of the Tunstall and Silksworth sewers runs for a distance of approximately a quarter of a mile under the Ryhope Colliery Spoil Heap.

This sewer is now more than 50 years old and is constructed of 18in. jointed pipes. Some parts of this sewer are at a depth of more than 100 feet below the surface of the Spoil Heap, and during the whole of its course under the Spoil Heap, there is no means of inspection of this sewer.

In my opinion this sewer is a grave potential danger because if, from any cause, such as subsidence or collapse, or the accumulation of debris, this sewer should become blocked, it will be impossible to clear it or effect repairs. The blockage of this sewer will mean that the whole of the sewerage system serving Tunstall and Silksworth, with a population of approximately 7,559 people, will be thrown out of gear. The great majority of all the houses which this sewer serves are now upon the water carriage system and the Council, themselves, possess housing estates which drain into this sewer.

In the event of any stoppage of this sewer occurring, there is no alternative sewer into which the sewerage could be discharged. In effect, the sewerage would back-up in the sewers and overflow from the manholes. The effect of this would be rather dreadful to contemplate.

An inspection of this whole sewer was made in 1935 by a firm of Consulting Engineers, when the Council undertook its privy-conversion scheme. The engineers reported, at this time, that no definite evidence was available that the sewer under the tip was in an unsatisfactory condition, and they also submitted a scheme for a sewer which would by-pass this part. This scheme was submitted to the Commissioner for Special Areas with the object of obtaining a grant towards the cost. The application was turned down, on the grounds, that the Council could not prove the sewer to be in an unsatisfactory condition. By following the same system of reasoning the Council cannot prove that the sewer is in a satisfactory condition.

I think that further efforts should be made to remedy this state of affairs, in the near future.

Offerton.

There is no system of sewers at Offerton, the total drainage here being into cesspools.

At Coxgreen the whole of the houses are facing the river and there are 8 individual drains leading underneath the riverside road and discharging directly into the river.

A scheme has been drawn up for a common system of drainage for the Village, and also for the purification of the sewerage before discharge into the river.

East and Middle Herrington.

The sewers at East and Middle Herrington are not too satisfactory, from the point of view of facilities for inspection, flushing, and ventilation. This has been due, in the main part, to the rapid building development at East and Middle Herrington.

These sewers are now in progress of being attended to and any faults found are being rectified.

These individual sewers join a common 24in. sewer which has been laid recently. This sewer runs to Herrington Burn and thence to Sedgetch where it is treated at the Houghton-le-Spring Urban District Council Sewage Disposal Works.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Durham County Council are the supervisory Authority as regards Rivers and Streams.

The River Wear which flows through this District is tidal for approximately 12 miles from its mouth, and over this course receives pollution from untreated sewerage from the Sunderland County Borough, the Sunderland Rural District and other Districts. An apt description of the River in its tidal course is "An Open Sewer."

A sewerage purification scheme has been proposed for the village of Coxgreen.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the years 1936-37, Conversions Schemes were carried out in the Parishes of Ford, Hylton, Ryhope, Silksworth and Tunstall.

In the Parishes of East and Middle Herrington and West Herrington with the exception of certain outlying Farms, the water carriage system of sewage disposal is general.

At Offerton, an agricultural parish of a rural character, the majority of the conveniences are modern ash-closets.

Total number of water closets in the District....	5647
Total number of ash-closets in the District.....	491
Total number of privies in the District	58

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

During the past year the Council introduced a system of scavenging by direct labour, using their own special vehicles. This system is working very satisfactorily.

The whole district is now scavenged twice a week and very few complaints regarding the efficacy of the cleansing have been received. Such complaints are immediately investigated, and are usually found to be of a trivial nature.

The refuse is disposed of at centrally placed tips, where a system of control, by covering the tips with incombustible material such as soil, is in operation. This control is satisfactory and prevents nuisances from smells, fires, flies, etc.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the Sanitary Inspector's Report as regards the Inspection of the Area.

PARTICULARS.					Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Statutory Notices by Authority	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling-houses	{	Foul Conditions	...	6			6
and Schools		Structural Defects	...	220		3	212
		Overcrowding	...	1			1
Lodging Houses	....	....	....	....
Dairies and Milkshops	....	....	....	11			11
Cowsheds	....	....	....	3			3
Bakehouses	....	....	....	3			3
Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	1			1
Ash-pits and Privies	....	....	....	78			76
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	....			7			7
Waterclosets	....	....	....	76		4	80
Defective Yard Paving	....	....	....	42		1	43
House	{	Defective Traps	...	5			5
Drainage		No Dis-connection	...	3			3
		Blocked Drains	...	14			14
Water Supply	....	....	....	2			2
Pigsties	....	....	....	1			1
Animals Improperly Kept	....	....	...	1			1
Offensive Trades	....	....	....	
Smoke Nuisances	....	....	....	1			1
Defective Roof Spouting	....	....	....	28			28
Dampness of House Walls	....	...	...	26			26
Defective Roofs	....	....	....	31			31
Bedrooms not properly Ventilated	...			4			4
Defective Rain-water Pipes	....	....	....	2			2
Other Nuisances	....	....	....	11			11
Totals					577	8	572

Thirteen notices not complied with on December 31st, 1938.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises					Number of	
					Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories	....	....	....	....	6	...
Workshops	....	....	....	....	31	4
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	6	...
Total					43	4

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.				Number of Defects.	
				Found.	Remedied.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts : —</i>					
Want of cleanliness	....	....	....	2	2
Want of ventilation	....	....	....	Nil.	Nil.
Overcrowding	....	....	....	„	„
Want of drainage of floors	....	....	....	„	„
Other nuisances	....	....	....	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation	{	Insufficient	....	Nil.	Nil.
		Unsuitable or defective	....	„	„
Total				4	4

Registered Workshops.

Retail Bakehouses	....	....	....	8
Blacksmiths	....	....	....	3
Tailor	....	....	....	1
Tripe Preparer	....	....	....	1
Boot Repairers	....	....	....	11
Shipbreaker	....	....	....	1
Milliners	....	....	....	2
Dressmakers	....	....	....	4
Butcher	....	....	....	1
Builders and Joiners	....	....	....	8
Motor Garage and Repair Shop	....			3
Total				43

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

During the year Shops and Workshops have been thoroughly inspected and measurements have been taken of each work-room. Such features as proper ventilation, adequate drainage, sanitary conveniences and the provision of fire escapes, etc., have been noted, and the appropriate action has been taken in cases of deficiency.

CAMPING SITES.

Only one site was used for camping during the past year. This is situated at Coxgreen, where a company of Boy Scouts held their annual camp.

There are no camping sites in the area in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority, under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Considerable nuisance has been caused during the past year from the burning Colliery Refuse Heaps at Silksworth and Ryhope.

During the past year, the Management of Silksworth Colliery, under the supervision of the Health Officers of this Council, have adopted a vigorous policy for dealing with the nuisance from their spoil heap. Many men have been employed in covering the burning heap with thousands of tons of incombustible material such as soil, quarry marl, etc. This material has been put upon the heap for a considerable depth and has been well beaten down and rolled. There has been a great improvement as regards the question of nuisances from this heap. In addition the Management of the Colliery has made arrangements to cease tipping any fresh colliery refuse upon the already existing heaps and to take this instead to the sea. For this purpose they have built their own staithes on the river-side.

At Ryhope, the question of abating the nuisance is a different problem to that at Silksworth, due chiefly to the different shape of the spoil heap. Ryhope spoil heap is conical in shape and it cannot be as effectively controlled by smothering with incombustible material. In addition, the Colliery Refuse cannot here be taken to sea, except at a prohibitive cost. Negotiations are in progress with the Company to find a solution to this matter and some progress has been made in dealing with this matter.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or private swimming baths and pools in this Area.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- (1) (i) The number of houses found to be infested :—
- | | |
|--------------------------|----|
| (a) Council Houses | 17 |
| (b) Other Houses | 4 |
| (ii) Disinfested | 21 |

(2) The methods employed in freeing infested houses from bed bugs is by fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide and Fumoids, the rooms being sealed for a period of at least six hours. The house can then be opened up and it is possible for the tenants to re-occupy the house in a comparatively short time.

A visit is made after one month and if the first operation has not been successful, the house is further disinfested.

This system has been found to be most satisfactory.

The Council possesses special movable Disinfestation Stations on each Housing Estate. At these Stations, all belongings of any householder may be disinfested.

The total belongings of all householders from Clearance Areas, and any other cases if it is necessary, are disinfested before removal into a new Council House.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply to the schools in the District is satisfactory, with the exception of the Silksworth C.E. School. At this school, pail closets are still in operation. This state of affairs cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and efforts are being made to remedy it.

No special action has been necessary during the past year in order to control infectious disease amongst the children.

HOUSING.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR : —

(1) By Local Authority	....	....	....	....	199
(2) By other Local Authorities	....	....	....	....	Nil.
(3) By other bodies and persons	....	....	....	....	42
Total					241

1 INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR : —

- | | | |
|---------|--|------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 864 |
| (b) | Number of Inspections made for the purpose | 1435 |
| (2) (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 52 |
| (b) | Number of Inspections made for the purpose | 208 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 52 |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 6 |

2 REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE
OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered
fit in consequence of informal action by the
Local Authority or their Officers 577

3 ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 16 OF
THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect
of which notices were served requiring
repairs Nil.

2. Number of dwelling-houses which were
rendered fit after service of formal
notices :—

(a) by owners Nil.

(b) by Local Authority in default of
owners Nil.

B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
of which notices were served requiring
defects to be remedied 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which
defects were remedied after service of
formal notices :—

(a) by owners 1

(b) by Local Authority in default of
owners Nil.

C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 AND 13 OF THE
HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
of which Demolition Orders were made 1

D.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING
ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-
ground rooms in respect of which
Closing Orders were made Nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

4 HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	....	....	....	250
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	....			286
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	....			1438
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	35
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (53 cases from Slum Clearance Areas)	....	...	....	102
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	....	....	631½
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	....	....	....	Nil.
(e)		108 Overcrowding Cases will be dealt with in Slum Clearance Schemes which are not included in number given above.				

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

During the year 1938 the following Clearance Areas have been dealt with and Orders confirming the action by the Council have been made by the Ministry of Health.

RYHOPE (No. 28) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 1 and 2 Railway Street, Ryhope.

RYHOPE (No. 29) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 64 and 65 Railway Street, Ryhope.

RYHOPE (No. 30) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 57 to 68 Cory Street, Ryhope.

RYHOPE (No. 31) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 47 to 63 Railway Street, Ryhope.

CLEARANCE ORDERS MADE, BUT NOT YET CONFIRMED.

HYLTON (No. 32) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Grimshaws Buildings, North Hylton.

HYLTON (No. 33) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sedgwick's Buildings, North Hylton.

HYLTON (No. 34) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Ropery Row, North Hylton.

RYHOPE (No. 35) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 24 and 25 The Village, Ryhope.

RYHOPE (No. 36) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 45 and 46 The Village, Ryhope.

RYHOPE (No. 37) CLEARANCE AREA.

Comprising Nos. 82, 83 and 84 Back Ryhope Street South, Ryhope.

HOUSING—RURAL WORKERS ACT.

During the year 7 applications have been made for Grants under the Rural Workers Act, all of which have been accepted by the Council.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Regular inspections have been made of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops in the District.

Eleven notices were served upon Farmers to remedy defects found to exist during the course of our inspections. On the whole, the cowsheds, dairies and milkshops were found to be satisfactory.

The number of accredited Producers in the District is 5, and in addition there are 27 Registered Wholesale Milk Producers and 14 Registered Retail Milk Producers, the number of dairy cows being 682. There are also 12 Registered Purveyors of Milk.

There are 4 Producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are seven licensed slaughter-houses in the District, which are regularly inspected each week throughout the year.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,500	389	48	480	670
Number Inspected	4,108	319	47	250	580
All disease except Tuberculosis.					
Whole Carcases condemned		2			
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	48	25	3	8	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	1.1	7	6	3	0.3
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole Carcases condemned	5	4			
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	3		1		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.1	1	2		

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1928.

This Act is carried out under the supervision of the Durham County Council.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The Laboratories at the Sunderland Royal Infirmary are used for this purpose.

The nature of work done is the Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples or Samples of Food, etc.

Nutrition.

No steps have been taken.

Shell-Fish.

There are no Shell-fish beds in this area.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 1938, 332 cases of infectious disease, including all forms of Tuberculosis, were notified. This compares with a figure of 326 for the year 1937.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was fairly prevalent throughout the district, but the case figures are not excessively high when one considers those for neighbouring districts, and the county, generally. Here the incidence of scarlet fever has, at times, reached epidemic proportions.

99 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. This gives a figure of 4.05 notifications per thousand of the population at large. This compares with a figure of 2.41 per thousand of the population for England and Wales.

No deaths occurred from the disease.

The disease has been of a fairly mild type and very few cases of serious illness have been due to it. In many instances, cases have been found, on admission to Hospital, to be suffering from no rash at all, or from a very evanescent form of rash, which disappeared in a few hours. In these

cases, practically the only subjective symptoms have been a sore throat, with some degree of temperature. Probably the fairest diagnosis of this type of case would be simply that of tonsillitis, or that of a sore throat with a rash. The borderline between the clinical manifestations of the various types of streptococcal throat infections, however, is often so finely drawn, that it is often impossible to give a definite diagnosis in any individual case.

I am definitely of the opinion, however, that although Hospital treatment is better for these mild and atypical types of scarlet fever when adequate isolation cannot be obtained at home, that if the home conditions justify it, these cases would do much better isolated at home. When a child is admitted to Hospital and to a ward in which there are other types of scarlet fever, that child is submitted to the risk of cross infection by other types of the streptococcal organism, and thus runs an added risk of developing complications. In many cases I am convinced that complications are due to such cross infection.

It has been satisfactory to note that the type of scarlet fever at present prevalent in this district causes few complications, and even these are of a comparatively simple nature. No cases of acute nephritis have been noted as a complication, during the past year.

Diphtheria.

The district has shewn a fairly high incidence of Diphtheria during the past year, but this incidence is in common with that of the County as a whole, where the disease has, at times, assumed epidemic proportions.

70 cases of diphtheria were notified as having occurred, as compared with 66 cases for 1937.

This gives a figure of 2.8 notifications per thousand of the population at large, compared with a figure of 1.58 per thousand of the population for England and Wales. Four deaths occurred from the disease, this gives a figure of 0.16 per thousand of the population as compared with 0.07 per thousand of the population for England and Wales.

The disease has manifested itself in a diversity of forms, from the point of view of severity.

On the whole, the preponderance of cases have been of a serious nature, but a few cases have only shewn themselves as cases of slight illness. Various intermediate stages of severity of the disease have been noted, but as I have stated above, the severe type of case has predominated.

The causative organism, in individual cases, picked at random, has been bacteriologically examined and typed. The result of these examinations has shewn that the organism causing the disease has belonged to the "Gravis" type.

This organism is usually responsible for the severest type of disease, with the highest complication and mortality rates. Notification of the disease by the General Practitioners has been prompt and in the majority of cases, both actual and doubtful, they have made free use of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin which is supplied to them by the Council. It has been usual to find that a case has been given an adequate dose of anti-toxin, previous to admission to the Hospital. It is also pleasing to note that, on an average, cases are admitted to Hospital soon after the onset of the disease.

There is no doubt that this adequate and prompt dosage of an anti-toxin, and the prompt admission to Hospital, is responsible for keeping the mortality at the lowest possible level, and it also lessens the liability to complications. Although complications have been fairly prevalent during the past year, as a rule, fairly quick recoveries have been made.

Diphtheria Immunization.

There is no scheme of Diphtheria immunization in force in this district.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas and Influenza.

There has apparently been no widespread epidemic of any of those diseases during the past year. Whenever beds are available at the Hospital, any of these cases would be admitted, if it was considered advisable to do so.

Pneumonia.

67 cases were notified as compared with 90 for the preceeding year.

Typhoid Fever.

One case was notified during the year as occurring in a boy. All possible sources of infection were investigated, but nothing definite resulted from these investigations. There is a distinct possibility, however, that this boy became infected whilst playing upon the seashore, in the vicinity of the outfall of a sewer. Several sewers have their outfall upon this part of the coast, and there must be some potential danger to persons frequenting their vicinity.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Smallpox and Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases were notified as having occurred within the district.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	99	88	—
Diphtheria	70	69	4
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	1	—
Puerperal Pprexia	6	—	—
Pneumonia	67	—	19
Erysipelas	32	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Totals....	283	159	25

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

AGE PERIODS.			NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—
5	...	...	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
10	...	...	1	—	5	5	1	—	—	1
15	...	...	3	1	3	3	—	1	—	—
20	...	...	—	5	—	1	1	2	—	—
25	...	...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
35	...	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
45	...	...	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
55	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS...			6	11	16	16	4	5	1	3

It has not been necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

No action under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which relates to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis, has been taken.

The following table shews the ages and the distribution of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis which have been notified in the District.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.													NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.															
PARISH.		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	TOTAL.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	TOTAL	
Ford	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Herrington	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
East and Middle
Herrington West
Hylton	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offerton	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	12
Ryhope	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Silksworth	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tunstall	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

I have no reason to believe that the notification of Tuberculosis in the Area is unsatisfactory, and it has not been necessary to take any proceedings in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

There have been no deaths from non-notified tuberculosis during the past year.

The following table shows the Notifications of Infectious Disease during the year 1938, together with the ages at which Disease occurred and the incidence in each of the respective Parishes.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH PARISH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	At all ages	AT AGES—YEARS.												Ford	Herrington East & Mid'e	Herrington West	Hylton	Offerton	Ryhope	Silksworth	Tunstall	Total cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Under 1 Year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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The following table shows the Incidence of Diphtheria in each of the respective Parishes, together with the ages at which disease occurred.

DIPHtheria.

PARISH.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total	Cases removed to Hospital
Ford	1	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Herrington
East and Middle
Herrington West	1	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	10	10
Hylton
Offerton	2	33	8	1	...	1	...	...	46	46
Ryhope	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silksworth	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3
Tunstall
Whole District	...	1	1	3	4	38	19	1	2	1	...	...	70	69

The following table shows the Incidence of Scarlet Fever in each of the respective Parishes, together with the ages at which disease occurred.

SCARLET FEVER.

PARISH.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	TOTAL.	Cases Removed to Hospital.
Ford			1			6	2	2	1				12	12
Herrington														
East and Middle				1	1	2	1						5	4
Herrington West														
Hylton		1		2		4		1	1				9	8
Offerton														
Ryhope	1	3	4	2	4	21	7	3	1				46	39
Silksworth			1										1	1
Tunstall		2	1	3	1	14	4		1				26	24
Whole District	1	6	7	8	6	47	14	6	4				99	88

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